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THE

BRITISH CABINET;

CONTAINING

PORTRAITS

OF

ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES,

ENGRAVED FROM

ORIGINAL PICTURES:

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS.

By JOHN ADOLPHUS, F.S.A.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. BENSLEY,
FOR E. HARDING, NO. 98, PALL-MALL.

1799.

PREFACE.

THE Britiſh Cabinet is preſented to the Public as a collection compriſing portraits of perſons illuſtrious either for birth, actions, or acquirements, of whom a memorial is preſerved in the volumes of hiſtory and biography, but no reſpectable or authentic portraits have been perpetuated by engraving.

Collections of family pictures, in which the likeneſſes of illuſtrious perſonages are preſerved, are ſo liable to be deſtroyed by fire, or diſperſed by accidents, that the means here adopted of preſerving thoſe features from total oblivion which are regarded with reſpect and eſteem, ſeem to be peculiarly advantageous, gratifying, at the ſame time, the curioſity of the public, and the feelings of individuals.

Under theſe circumſtances the Publiſher, with reſpectful confidence, ſolicits the Nobility and Gentry, who are in poſſeſſion of valuable portraits or collections, to permit copies to be taken; aſſuring them that no exertions ſhall be omitted on his part to ſhew his gratitude for the favour by producing the moſt ſatisfactory and highly finiſhed repreſentations in his power.

The Biographical Memoirs which accompany each portrait are drawn from the beſt attainable ſources; but as theſe are often imperfect

imperfect or erroneous, the communications of perſons who have better means of information, and feel intereſted in ſtating the exact truth, will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to.

The Publiſher returns his reſpectful acknowledgments to the earl of Hardwicke, the earl of Egremont, earl Poulett, the earl of Guildford, and lord viſcount Sydney, for their kindneſs in favouring him with acceſs to their collections for the preſent publication; and to the Rev. Mr. Coxe for the aſſiſtance he has afforded in the biographical part of the work.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PORTRAITS.

1. MARGARET Counteſs of Richmond and Derby, born 1441, died 1509; from an original picture at St. John's College, Cambridge.
2. Thomas, ſeventh Earl of Northumberland, beheaded 1572; from the collection at Petworth.
3. Sir Henry Sydney, died 1586; from the ſame collection.
4. Lady Mary Dudley, wife of Sir Henry Sydney; from the ſame collection.
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16. Henry Lord Percy of Alnwick, died 1652; from the collection at Petworth.
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27. Sir John Hoſkins; from a rare print.
28. The Honourable Henry Coventry, born 1618, died 1686; from the collection at Long Leat.
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41. James Earl of Abercorn, died 1734; from the collection of the Marquis of Abercorn.

42. Jane Temple, Counteſs of Portland, died 1736; from the collection at Petworth.

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46. Ann Copley, Counteſs of Carliſle, born 1674, died 1752; from the collection at Petworth.

47. Charles, firſt Earl of Egremont, born 1714, died 1763; from the ſame collection.

48. Philip, firſt Earl of Hardwicke, born 1690, died 1764; from the collection at Wimple.

49. The Honourable Thomas Townſhend, born 1701, died 1780; from the collection of Lord Sydney.

50. Philip, ſecond Earl of Hardwicke, born 1720, died 1790; from the collection at Wimple.

E. Harding Sculp.

MARGARET, COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY.

MARGARET, daughter and heir of John Beaufort, duke of Somerſet, was born at Bletſhoe, in Bedfordſhire, in 1441. Her education, though ſufficient for that age, was not very extenſive. She was miſtreſs of French, and had ſome knowledge of Latin; but her abilities were, according to Ballard, ſuperior to her acquirements, and her diſpoſition perfectly amiable.

Her good qualities and vaſt inheritance procured her many advantageous offers, particularly the ſon of the celebrated favourite of queen Margaret, William duke of Suffolk, and Edmund, half-brother of king Henry VI. Being in doubt to which of theſe two ſhe ſhould give the preference, ſhe conſulted an old lady, who recommended her to St. Nicholas, the patron of virgins. The ſaint very good-naturedly made his appearance in the habit of a biſhop, and adviſed her to marry Edmund. This ſtory is related by Ballard *, on the authority of a popiſh biſhop, and the great ſir Francis Bacon; but it is ſo abſurd as to be even below the ridicule with which lord Orford has aſſailed it †. By this marriage, and in conſequence of her birth, ſhe became allied, within the fourth degree, to thirty kings and queens, beſides earls, marquiſſes, dukes, and princes; and as Henry VII. was the offspring of the match, ſhe became allied, in her poſterity, to thirty more.

Her firſt huſband dying in 1456, ſhe married ſir Henry Strafford, ſecond ſon of Humphry Strafford, the great duke of Buckingham. Soon after the death of this huſband ſhe married Thomas lord Stanley, who, after her ſon Henry's acceſſion to the crown, was created earl of Derby, and died in 1504.

Though this lady's education was ſo defective as not to afford means of original compoſition, her love of piety, and deſire to increaſe it in England,

* Britiſh Ladies, p. 7, 8, octavo edition.

† Royal and Noble Authors, article Margaret Counteſs of Richmond and Derby.

induced

induced her to tranſlate from the French a book called *Speculum aureum peccatorum*, or, A Mirror of Gold for a ſinful Soul; and the third and fourth books of Dr. Gerſon's Treatiſe of the Imitation of Jeſus Chriſt. She alſo compoſed, in the twenty-third year of the reign of Henry VII. Orders for great Eſtates of Ladies and noble Women, for their Precedence, Attires, and wearing of Barbes at Funerals, over the Chin, and under the ſame.

Theſe performances, though they receive a certain recommendation from the quality and devotion of their author, would not have preſerved her fame to poſterity; but her munificence, equally influenced by piety and good ſenſe, induced her to make thoſe public foundations and endowments which will cauſe her name to be repeated with gratitude while learning and religion yet claim an aſylum in Britain.

Her principal acts were the foundation of two colleges, Chriſt's and St. John's, in the univerſity of Cambridge. She alſo inſtituted lectureſhips in divinity at Cambridge and Oxford, and afforded a maintenance to many poor ſtudents. She eſtabliſhed at Cambridge a perpetual public preacher. She built an alms-houſe at Weſtminſter for poor women, which was afterwards turned into a lodging-houſe for the ſinging men of the college; and founded a free-ſchool at Wymbourn, in Dorſetſhire. She lived ſome time at Torrington, in Devonſhire, and, pitying the miniſter for his long walk from the parſonage-houſe to the church, gave to him and his ſucceſſors the manor-houſe, and lands belonging, lying cloſe to the church.

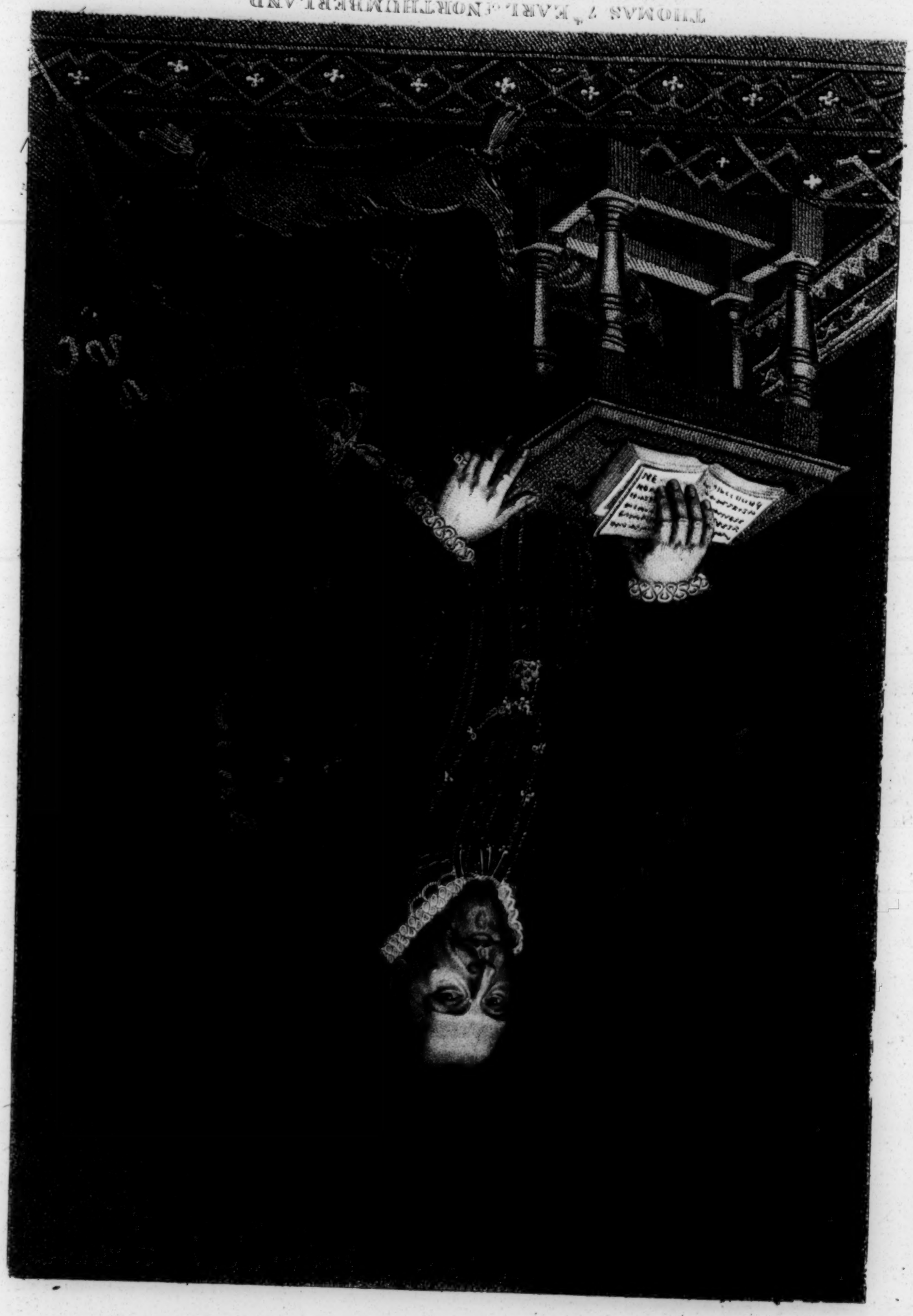
Theſe virtuous deeds breathe ſo true a ſpirit of piety and charity, that the ſuperſtitions which marked Margaret's character, if they claim notice, can be conſidered only as the exceſs of the ſame principles. She is commonly drawn in the habit of a nun, and was admitted into the fraternity of five ſeveral religious houſes, Weſtminſter, Crowland, Durham, Wymbourn, and the Charter Houſe. She was at prayers ſoon after five o'clock in the morning, and went through the religious offices of the church of Rome with ſo much ſtrictneſs, and added ſo many private devotions, as to occaſion bodily indiſpoſitions. She had girdles, and ſhifts of hair, and, when in health, conſtantly wore one next her perſon on certain days in every week; ſo that ſhe declared to her confeſſor that her ſkin was frequently lacerated. From her laſt huſband ſhe obtained, ſome time before his death, a licence to live chaſte, and thereupon took a vow of celibacy.

Lord

Lord Orford ſneers at this; and certainly, conſidered by itſelf, it would form but a whimſical title to celebrity.

Her life was chequered by all the turns of good and ill fortune, incident to the troubleſome period at which ſhe lived. She had, at length, the happineſs to ſee her beloved ſon unexpectedly advanced to the throne of England, and, weathering all the ſtorms which ariſe from a forcible acquiſition, and a diſputed title, end a reign of twenty-three years by a peaceful death. She ſurvived him but three months, dying the 29th June 1509, aged 69.

THOMAS 7th EARL of NORTHUMBERLAND



THOMAS PERCY, EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

In conſequence of the death of Henry, the ſixth earl of Northumberland, without iſſue, and the attainder of his brother ſir Thomas, the peerage of the noble houſe of Percy had become extinct, and the title was, by king Edward VI. conferred on John Dudley, earl of Warwick. That nobleman, however, having forfeited his titles and life by treaſon againſt queen Mary, ſhe reſtored the ſon of the above-mentioned ſir Thomas to his ancient family dignities.

He was alſo, jointly with lord Wharton, conſtituted lord warden of the Marches towards Scotland, and performed conſpicuous ſervices in repreſſing an invaſion of the Scots.

Although he was a Roman Catholic, queen Elizabeth continued him in the ſame office; and he was one of the commiſſioners who ſigned the articles of peace and limitation of boundaries between England and Scotland in 1559.

He retained the queen's favour ten years, and was made a knight of the garter; but in 1568 he entered into a party formed by the duke of Norfolk and others againſt Cecil the ſecretary, and raiſed a clamour againſt the ſupplies ſent to the proteſtants in France, though, in reality, their object was to get the ſecretary impriſoned in the Tower, and to fruſtrate his exertions in favour of the Suffolk family.

The earl was alſo privy to the duke of Norfolk's intended marriage with Mary queen of Scots, and became ſo involved in the different conſpiracies formed in favour of that unhappy princeſs, that he incurred the ſuſpicions of the court.

He was once examined before the earl of Suſſex, and ſeems to have ſatisfactorily cleared himſelf of the imputed crime; but, being again cited to appear before the ſame nobleman, he, at firſt, ſent dilatory excuſes, and afterwards diſobeyed the queen's peremptory mandate.

Even

Even at this period he does not ſeem to have meditated actual rebellion; but being inſtigated by the falſe reports of his followers, who ſaid that his enemies were about to ſurpriſe him, and deluded by the expectation that all the Catholics in England would flock to his ſtandard, he, in conjunction with the earl of Weſtmorland, raiſed a body of 4000 foot and 600 horſe.

The inſurrection was at firſt attended with ſome ſlight ſucceſs. They entered Durham, and took Barnard Caſtle; but the leaders having exhauſted their revenues in hoſpitality, and being ill ſupplied with money, were unable to undertake any enterpriſe of importance. A conſiderable army being on its march againſt them, the viſible deſpair of Weſtmorland diſcouraged their followers, and the two earls retreated northwards to the borders, where their followers diſperſed. Weſtmorland had the good fortune to eſcape to the Netherlands.

Northumberland having been plundered by the borderers, at length reached the houſe of Hector Armſtrong, of Harlaw, who was under great obligations to him, and made the moſt ſolemn proteſtations of fidelity. By this man, however, he was baſely betrayed to the earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, who immured him in the caſtle of Lochleven, where he remained till July 1572. He was then, for a large bribe, delivered up to lord Hunſdon, governor of Berwick. In this tranſaction Northumberland again experienced the prevalence of ingratitude, as the earl of Morton, who thus meanly ſold him, had, when a fugitive in England for rebellion, ſix years before, been much indebted to his bounty.

Before this time the earl of Northumberland had been attainted, and many of his friends and adherents had ſuffered the ſentence of the law. He was now conveyed to York, and beheaded there the 22d Auguſt, 1572. He died avowing the pope's ſupremacy, affirming the realm to be in a ſtate of ſchiſm, and thoſe who retained allegiance to queen Elizabeth no better than heretics.

His titles having been ſpecially-entailed, did not become extinct by his attainder, but deſcended to ſir Henry Percy.

SIR HENRY SIDNEY.

From the Collection of the R.t Hon.ble the Earl of Egremont

Pub.d 1 May 1799. by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall.

SIR HENRY SIDNEY.

Sir Henry Sidney was ſon of ſir William Sidney, and born at Penſhurſt in the county of Kent.

In 1543 he was ſtudent at New College, Oxford; where, however, he made no long ſtay, but went to court as companion to prince Edward, afterwards king Edward VI. by whom he was greatly eſteemed.

That brilliant, though ſhort-lived ornament of the Britiſh annals, conferred on his friend the honour of knighthood, and made him ambaſſador to France when he was only twenty-two years of age. Sir Henry, notwithſtanding his youth, acquitted himſelf in a manner highly ſatisfactory to his ſovereign, and beneficial to the kingdom.

After the death of Edward VI. his merit was not loſt in obſcurity. In the ſecond and third of Philip and Mary, he was made governor general of their Majeſties revenues in Ireland, and afterwards lord juſtice of that kingdom.

He was continued in the ſame offices, together with that of deputy, with only occaſional ſuſpenſions, till the year 1578. In 1568 he took a degree of maſter of arts at Oxford; Queen Elizabeth alſo conferred on him the order of the garter, and made him lord preſident of the marches of Wales.

He died at Worceſter the 4th of May 1586, and was ſolemnly interred in the church at Penſhurſt.

His character is thus given by Edward Campian, the hiſtorian of Ireland. "He was ſtately without diſdain, familiar without contempt, very continent and "chaſte of body; no more than enough liberal, learned, and a great lover of "learning: perfect in blazoning of arms, ſkilful of antiquities, of wit free and "lively, in conſultations very temperate; in utterance happy, which his experi-"ence and wiſdom hath made artificial; a preferrer of many, a father to his "ſervants, and both in war and peace of commendable courage."

GR III
BRITISH MUSEUM

LADY MARY DUDLEY.

From the Collection of the Rt. Honble the Earl of Egremont

Publishid 1. April. 1799. by Edwd. Harding 98 Pall Mall.

LADY MARY DUDLEY.

LADY Mary Dudley was wife of ſir Henry Sidney, daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, and ſiſter of the queen's great favourite, Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter. To his lady's influence Fuller, in ſome degree, aſcribes ſir Henry's ſucceſs and favour at court; but his own merit and her virtue form their beſt eulogium.

They were exemplary in conjugal affection, and their love and piety were amply rewarded by the poſſeſſion of ſuch a ſon as ſir Philip Sidney, whoſe ſhort career procured him a never-dying reputation, in arts as well as in arms.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

SIR ANTHONY VANDYKE

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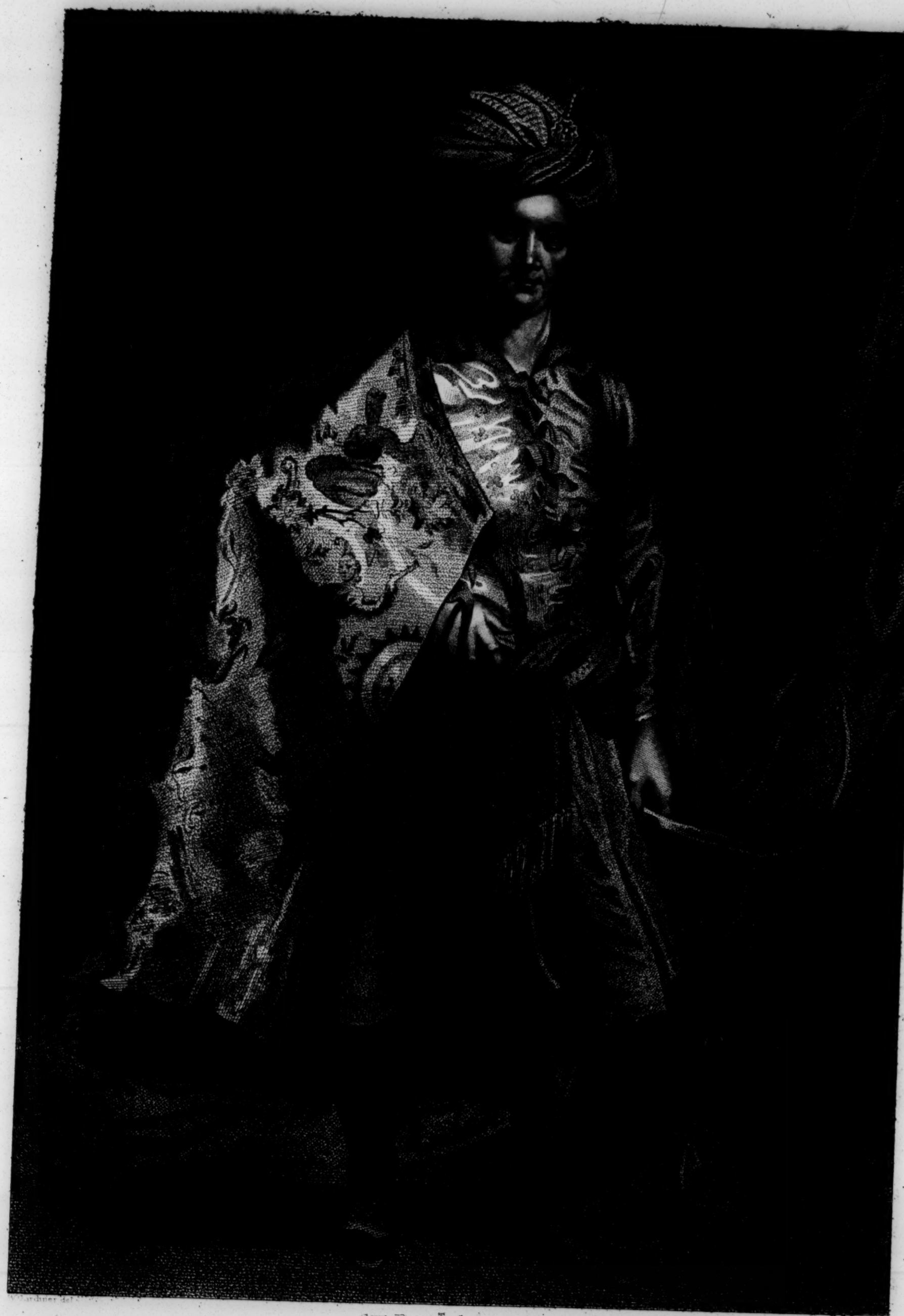
SIR ANTHONY MILDMAY

WAS ſon of ſir Walter Mildmay, the founder of Emanuel College, and obtained the honour of knighthood at the hands of queen Elizabeth, who likewiſe employed him in an embaſſy to France.

He was ſent to that court in September, 1596, and, in conjunction with Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, had the honour of inveſting Henry IV. with the order of the garter.

Sir Anthony remained in France about two years, and ſeems to have been in conſiderable favour with the king, who expreſſed his notion of the queen's attachment to the earl of Eſſex by ſaying, that her majeſty would never ſuffer that nobleman to ſtray from her petticoat. Sir Anthony reported this expreſſion to the queen, who wrote four lines, in her own hand, to Henry IV. ſo replete with ſeverity, that, when he read them, he was ſo exaſperated againſt the embaſſador, that he drove him out of the chamber, and hardly refrained from ſtriking him.

By his wife Grace, co-heir to the eſtate of ſir Henry Sherington, he had one daughter, who married ſir Francis Fane, afterwards earl of Weſtmoreland.



SIR ROBT SHIRLEY

From the Collection at Petworth

SIR ROBERT SHIRLEY.

Sir Robert Shirley was the youngeſt of three ſons of ſir Thomas Shirley, of a very ancient and reſpectable family in Suſſex. He was, by his elder brother, Anthony, a great traveller, introduced to the Perſian court; and, being promoted in the army, performed great ſervices againſt the Turks, and added to his military wreaths the honours of humanity.

He was envied by the lords, and beloved by the ladies, and at length, after ſome oppoſition, married a reputed relation of the great ſophy, who accompanied him to England. He made himſelf ſingular by affecting conſtantly to appear in his Perſian habits.

To this affectation it is probable that he added a conſiderable ſhare of pride, as he engaged in a quarrel with the Perſian embaſſador, to whom he is ſaid to have given a box on the ear. The king (James I.), who hated quarrels, ſent them to Perſia, to prefer their mutual complaints to the ſophy; but they both died in the paſſage.

The exploits of ſir Robert and his two brothers, ſir Anthony and ſir Thomas, were the ſubject of a dramatic piece; and Fuller compares them to the Horatii.

BRITISH MUSEUM

SIR GEORGE VILLIERS

SIR GEORGE VILLIERS.

THE family of Villiers came into England with William the Conqueror, and were eſtabliſhed in Leiceſterſhire, where they long continued to flouriſh.

George Villiers was ſon of William Villiers, of Brookſby, in the county of Leiceſter, and born about the year 1544. His father dying when he was only fourteen years of age, left him an entailed eſtate of conſiderable value, upon which he lived in a moſt reſpectable ſtyle, and is deſcribed by Dugdale as a perſon of eminent note. He was ſheriff of Leiceſter in 1591, and received the honour of knighthood from queen Elizabeth.

He died the 4th January, 1605-6. From ſir George Villiers, by his firſt wife, Audrey, daughter of William Saunders, of Harrington, in the county of Northampton, Eſq. are deſcended the earl of Jerſey and the earl of Grandiſon.

Sir George was father of the celebrated George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, whoſe aſſaſſination by the hand of a fanatic named Felton is well known. A circumſtance which preceded that event will hardly meet belief in theſe times; though, from the manner in which it is told by lord Clarendon *, there is every reaſon to think that he gave it perfect credence.

About ſix months before this cataſtrophe, an officer of the king's wardrobe, who had been bred at ſchool near ſir George's reſidence, being in bed at Windſor, was ſurpriſed by the appearance of a perſon at his bed-ſide, whom he ſoon recogniſed to be the perfect likeneſs of ſir George, who had ſhewn him ſome kindneſs when a boy, and who now came habited exactly as in his life-time. He deſired this man † to go to the duke of Buckingham, and inform him, that, unleſs he endeavoured to acquire a greater ſhare of popularity, his days would be but ſhort. The man waking in the morning, and having no faith in

* Hiſtory of the Rebellion, p. 42, 800.

† Glanvil informs us that the name of this man was Parker; but his narrative, though profeſſedly taken from Lord Clarendon, is, in many particulars, incorrect. See Sadduciſmus Triumphatus, p. 345.

preternatural

preternatural appearances, conſidered what had paſſed merely as a dream, and did not perform the requeſt. A ſhort time afterwards the ſame viſion appeared, and, with ſome diſpleaſure in his countenance, inſiſted on his going to the duke. Still the man could not believe but that he had dreamt, and did not go; when he, at length, was again viſited by the ſpectre, who remonſtrated angrily on his negligence, and threatened to allow him no repoſe till he obeyed; and, on the man's obſerving that he had been deterred by the difficulty of obtaining acceſs, and the improbable nature of his meſſage, anſwered, that the duke was very eaſy of approach; and, further to facilitate his errand, imparted certain facts known to the duke alone.

The man now no longer heſitated, but went to London, and, diſcloſing ſome circumſtances of the tranſaction to ſir Ralph Freeman, one of the maſters of requeſts, who was related, by marriage, to Buckingham, requeſted that he would procure for him a private interview with the duke.

Sir Ralph eaſily effected this, and the man had a long conference with Buckingham at Lambeth bridge, ſir Ralph and the duke's attendants being out of hearing, but within ſight. A natural curioſity induced ſir Ralph to obſerve, as well as he could at ſo great a diſtance, the effect this extraordinary communication would produce on the duke: he ſaw that he ſometimes ſpoke with great emotion. When the audience, which laſted near an hour, was ended, ſir Ralph conveyed the man back in his boat; and, in the courſe of their paſſage, the man ſaid, that, when he mentioned the ſecret circumſtances which had been diſcloſed by the apparition, the duke changed colour, and ſaid thoſe facts muſt have been told by the devil. He purſued, however, the purpoſe for which he had come out that day, that of hunting with the king. He was obſerved to be unuſually gloomy; and, on his return to Whitehall, had a conference with his mother, which laſted two or three hours. At his departure his countenance appeared full of trouble, with ſome mixture of anger; a very unuſual ſight, as he was known to entertain the higheſt veneration for her. The effect of this converſation, however, was ſuch, that, when the news of the duke's untimely end reached his mother, ſhe expreſſed no ſurpriſe, and afterwards diſplayed but little ſorrow, ſeeming to view it as an event long foreſeen, and perhaps wantonly incurred.

BRITISH MUSEUM

ELIZ^TH COUNTESS of BUCKINGHAM
From her Monument in Westminster Abbey

Publ^d May 1774 by Edwd Harding 98 Pall Mall

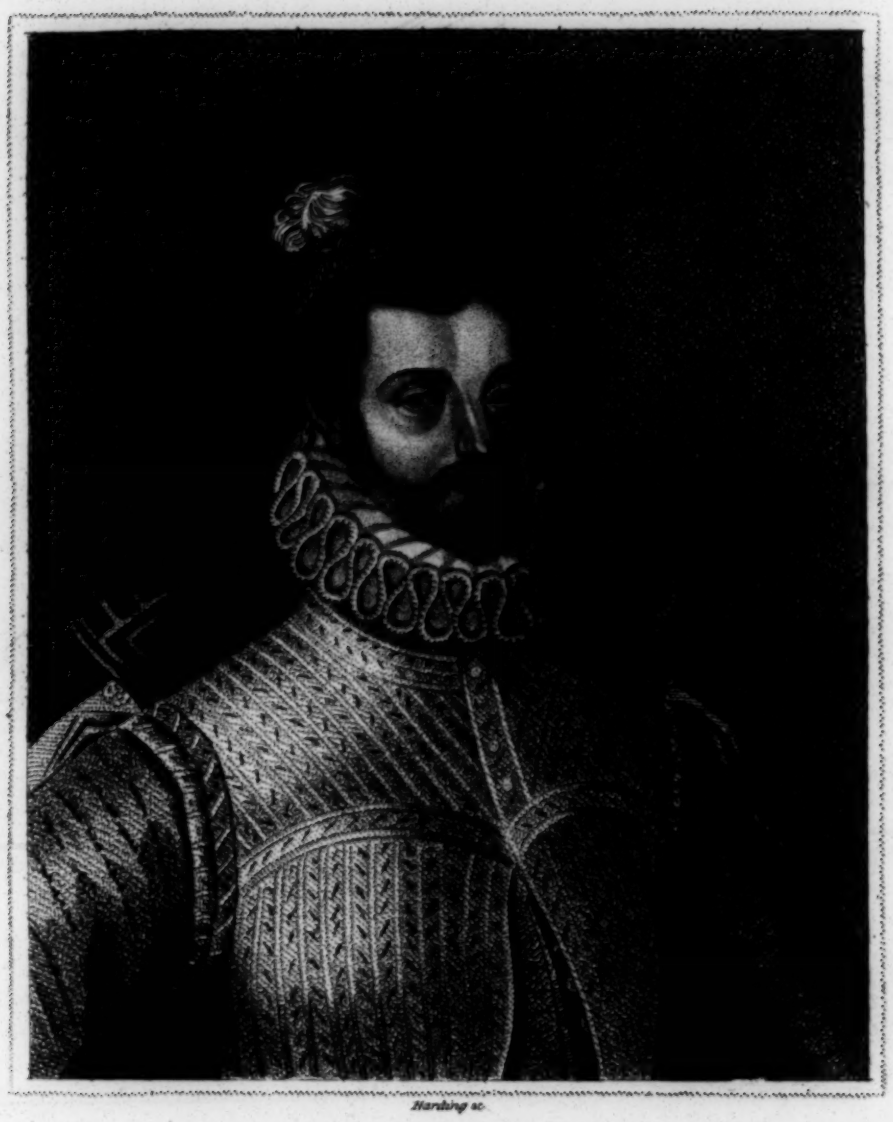
MARY, COUNTESS OF BUCKINGHAM.

Sir George Villiers was twice married. His ſecond wife was Mary, daughter of Anthony Beaumont, of Glenfield, in the county of Leiceſter, Eſquire.

By her he had a daughter and three ſons, one of whom was the duke of Buckingham before mentioned. As, from the circumſtance of his being a younger brother, he could not expect a great patrimony, ſhe took care to give him an accompliſhed education; and to this, and the ſuperior beauty of his perſon, he was indebted for his ſubſequent elevation.

After the death of ſir George Villiers his widow married, firſt, ſir William Rayner, and afterwards ſir Thomas Compton, knight of the Bath, and brother to the earl of Northampton.

Her ſon's rapid riſe and great favour at court were not unproductive of honour to herſelf, as ſhe was, by letters patent of the ſixteenth James I. created counteſs of Buckingham, although then married to ſir Thomas Compton.



Harding sc.

LORD PAISLY

From the Marq.s of Abercorns Collection

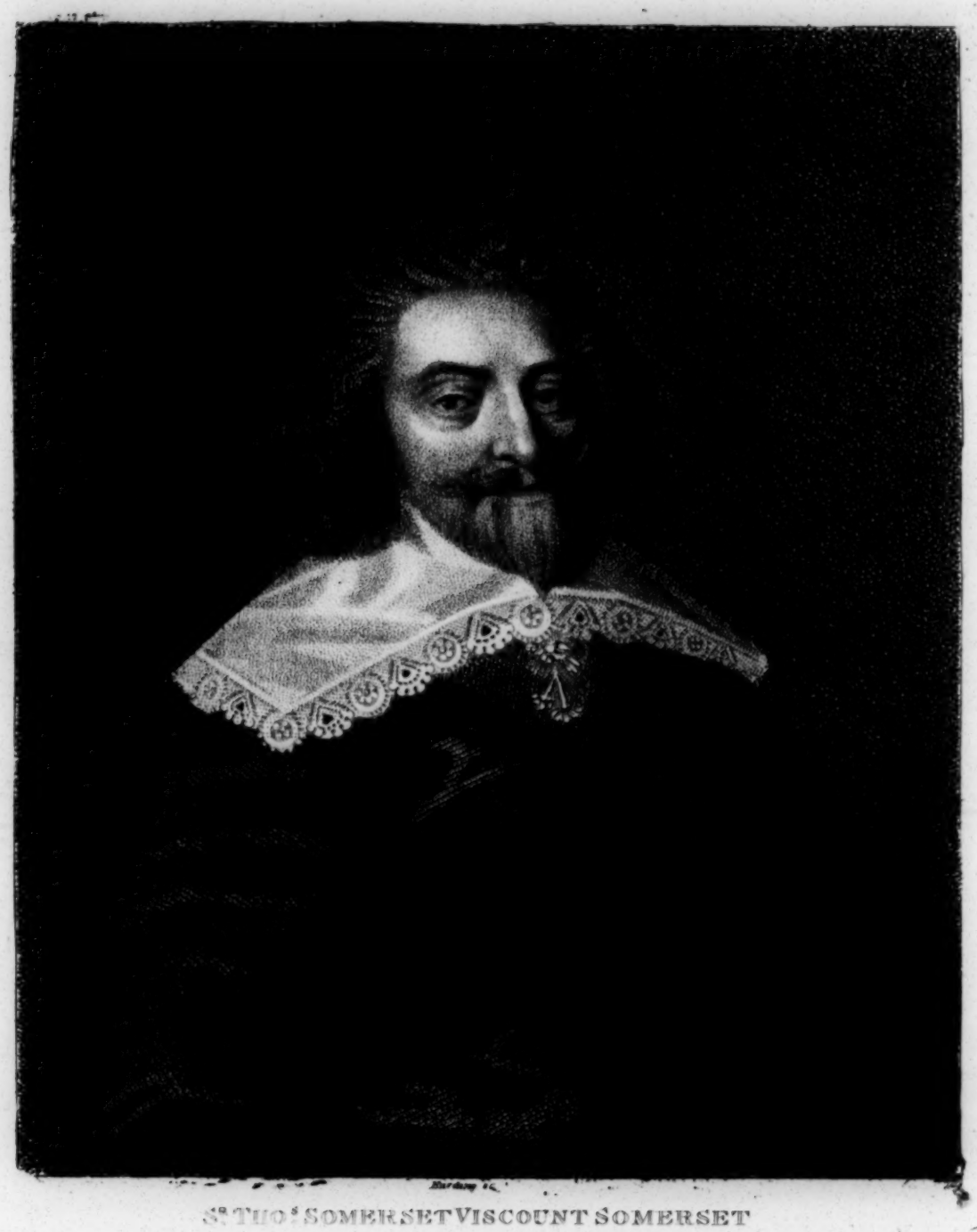
Pub.d Sept.r 1.1800. by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall.

LORD PAISLEY.

THE firſt of the collateral branch of the family of Hamilton was lord Claude Hamilton, third ſon of James duke of Chatlerault, governor of Scotland, by the lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of James, fourth earl of Morton. Lord Claude was promoted to be commander of the abbey of Paiſley, upon the reſignation of John, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1553, which was ratified and approved by Pope Julius III. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he adhered to the intereſt of queen Mary, and was appointed by her one of the chief commanders of her army at the battle of Langſide, 1568. He there performed the part of a brave and valiant general, and reſolutely perſiſting in her majeſty's ſervice, his eſtates were forfeited, and continued in other hands, till James VI. in 1585, was pleaſed to reſtore the long injured family of Hamilton; and, in conſideration of his ſufferings for loyalty, created him lord Paiſley in the year 1591. He married Margaret, daughter of George lord Seton, ſiſter to the firſt earl Winton.

His eldeſt ſon was a man of great abilities; he was made a gentleman of the bedchamber by James I. and, on account of his merit, a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Abercorn.

Lord Paiſley ſurvived his ſon three years: he died in 1621.



Sr. THO.s SOMERSET VISCOUNT SOMERSET

From the Collection at Badmenton

Pub. Sept 1.1800. by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall

SIR THOMAS SOMERSET,

VISCOUNT SOMERSET.

Sir Thomas Somerset was the third ſon of Edward, fourth earl of Worceſter, by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis, ſecond earl of Huntingdon. He, with ſir Charles Percy, was ſent by the Privy Council, on the 24th of March 1602-3, to notify to king James the demiſe of Elizabeth, and his majeſty being proclaimed her ſucceſſor the ſame day "to the univerſal joy of every good ſubject." He was appointed by king James maſter of the horſe to the queen; and was made knight of the Bath, January 5, 1604-5, with prince Charles, the day before his royal highneſs was created duke of York. When that prince aſcended the throne, he promoted ſir Thomas, on the 8th of December 1626, to the dignity of viſcount Somerſet, of Caſhel, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland. The preamble to the patent recites, that he had performed many acceptable ſervices, both to the king himſelf, his father and mother, eſpecially as a faithful counſellor of his father, and as maſter of the horſe.

He married Eleanor, daughter of David lord Barry, and viſcount Buttevant of Ireland, relict of Thomas Butler, earl of Ormond, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

W^M LATT ESQ^R

WILLIAM PLAT.

THE following information reſpecting William Plat is derived entirely from Fuller.

He was ſon of ſir Hugh Plat, and grandſon of Richard Plat, alderman of London, where he was alſo born. He was a fellow commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge; and the chief circumſtance of celebrity attaching to his name ariſes from a bequeſt which he made of certain lands to maintain fellows and ſcholars, the former at 30l. the latter at 10l. per annum. From ſome uncertainty in the wording of this bequeſt, a litigation aroſe, which was, at length, compromiſed by John Plat, heir of William, who eſtabliſhed a maintenance for four ſcholars at 10l. and two fellows at 50l. per annum.

William Plat alſo left 30l. a year for the poor of Hornſey and Highgate, and founded a lecture in thoſe pariſhes.

He died in 1637.

SIR HENRY MARTEN.

SIR HENRY MARTIN.

THIS famous civilian was a native of London. His father, Anthony Martin, who was deſcended from a good family in Berkſhire, left him only forty pounds a year. Henry was uſed jocularly to ſay, that if the old gentleman had left him an eſtate of fourſcore pounds, he would never have been a ſcholar, but would have lived on his lands.

He was educated at Wykeham's ſchool, near Wincheſter, and, in 1582, admitted a fellow of New College, Oxford. By the advice of biſhop Andrews he applied to the ſtudy of civil law, and took his degrees, which he finally completed in 1592, where he was made doctor of laws.

He was extremely aſſiduous in his ſtudies, and, as Fuller relates *, qualified himſelf for practice, not only by reading, but by actually pleading in a college party of friends, all the celebrated cauſes ſet down for trial before the high commiſſion.

In 1595 he left his college, and was ſo eminent and ſucceſsful in practice, that he ſucceſſively attained the ſtation of Judge of the Admiralty, Dean of the Arches, and, in 1624, was made Judge of the Prerogative Court, in the place of ſir William Byrd, deceaſed. King James I. adverting to theſe various functions, ſaid, "Martin was a mighty monarch, whoſe juriſdiction extended "over the land, the ſea, the living, and the dead."

Martin alſo received the honour of knighthood. Lord Clarendon, in more than one place, ſpeaks highly of his profeſſional talents †; and Wood ſays, "He ſhewed himſelf a moſt excellent civilian, the beſt, for aught I know, "that ever appeared in our horizon; and therefore highly venerated by all good "and learned men ‡."

* Worthies, Part II. p. 214.

† Hiſtory of the Rebellion, Vol. I. p. 7, p. 205.

‡ Athenæ Oxonienſes, Vol. II. p. 9.

His

His profeſſional emoluments were ſo great, that he was enabled to purchaſe a very conſiderable eſtate, chiefly in Berkſhire, including the manor of Longworth, near Abingdon.

He ſat in ſeveral parliaments; and his ſpeeches are highly applauded. Wood ſuggeſts that he was the author of many writings worthy of the preſs, but that they were deſtroyed in the time of the rebellion.

Sir Henry Martin died the 26th of September, 1641, aged eighty-one, and was buried in the church of his own manor of Longworth. His ſon, the famous Harry Martin, erected an elegant monument to his memory.

Harding sc

Sr. JOHN HOTHAM

From a scarce Print

Pub. Sep 1. 1800. by Edw. Harding 98. Pall Mall

SIR JOHN HOTHAM.

In the reign of Charles I. Sir John Hotham was a conſpicuous opponent of the court: he poſſeſſed a large eſtate in Yorkſhire, in the neighbourhood of Hull, which gave him both importance and influence, though his talents were not great, and he was uſed as an engine in the hands of deſigning men. He had no notion that the meaſures he was induced to ſanction would lead to the fatal events which afterwards involved the kingdom in blood, and himſelf in ruin.

He firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a virulent proſecutor of the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, in which Lord Clarendon aſſerts he was inſtigated by perſonal malice.

He was afterwards entirely ſubjected to the violent party in the Houſe of Commons, and terrified by their votes againſt ſheriffs and deputy lieutenants into an implicit obedience to their dictates.

In 1642 the Commons, having proceeded ſucceſsfully in many efforts to reduce and degrade the royal authority, reſolved to acquire poſſeſſion of ſtrong places and arms as the means of retaining their uſurped power. A large magazine was placed in Hull, which was the depot of arms for the forces levied againſt the Scots: the parliament voted a meſſage to the king, requiring that the magazine at Hull might be removed to the Tower of London. His majeſty not ſending ſo ſpeedy an anſwer to this requiſition as they expected, the parliament, of their own authority, appointed Sir John Hotham governor of the town; but as they knew he was averſe to violence, and well affected towards the king and conſtitution, they ſent his ſon with him as a ſpy on his conduct.

After

After Hotham's departure, they again petitioned the king to order the removal of the magazines, but he refuſing, they ſent their own warrant to Hotham, directing him to deliver the arms to their admiral, the earl of Warwick.

Before theſe orders were fulfilled, the king, fearing hoſtilities would be inevitable, repaired to York, and, being deſirous of obtaining poſſeſſion of the magazine at Hull, ſet out on horſeback attended by two or three hundred gentlemen, and ſent a meſſage to Sir John Hotham that he would dine with him. Sir John in great confuſion, and unable by himſelf to decide on a proper mode of conduct, took counſel of the chief magiſtrates and other officers, who perſuaded him not to permit the king's entrance.

When Charles preſented himſelf before the town, he found the gates ſhut, the bridges drawn up, and the walls manned, as if in readineſs for the reception of an enemy. Sir John from the battlements made a ſpeech conſiſting of mixed expreſſions of duty and fear, but excuſed himſelf from admitting the king on account of his numerous train. To quiet the governor's apprehenſions, Charles offered to diſmiſs all his attendants except twenty, but Hotham ſtill perſiſted in refuſing to receive him. Hoping by perſuaſion to vanquiſh his obſtinacy, the king invited Hotham to come and confer with him, upon his princely word of ſafety, and leave to return. This propoſal was alſo rejected; and the king, irritated at this unexampled contumacy, for the civil war was not yet begun, told Sir John, "That as this act of his was "unparalleled, ſo it would produce ſome notable effect; it was not poſſible "for him to ſit down by ſuch an indignity, but he would immediately pro-"claim him a traitor, and proceed againſt him as ſuch; that this diſobe-"dience of his would probably bring many miſeries upon the kingdom, and "much loſs of blood, all which might be prevented if he performed the duty "of a ſubject, and therefore adviſed him to think ſadly of it; and to prevent "the neceſſary growth of ſo many calamities, which muſt all lie upon his "conſcience." Hotham, with much diſtraction in his looks, talked confuſedly of "the truſt he had received from the parliament;" then fell on his knees and wiſhed "God would bring confuſion on him and his if he were

" not a loyal and faithful ſubject to his majeſty;" but in concluſion poſitively refuſed to ſuffer the king's entrance into the town. His majeſty immediately cauſed him to be proclaimed a traitor, which Hotham received with expreſſions of contempt.

The king immediately ſent an expreſs to Parliament with an account of Sir John's conduct; but that factious body, aware how important the poſſeſſion of Hull was to their views, juſtified and applauded their governor.

In conſequence of the full explanation of ſentiments produced by this tranſaction, hoſtilities were commenced. Hotham ſoon diſcovered that the Parliament entertained deſigns which would involve him in riſques he was not diſpoſed to encounter; for, as avarice and the hope of advancement by means of faction had been the chief cauſes of his vehemence in the houſe, he was not inclined to ſanction meaſures which would endanger not only his over-weening hopes, but his preſent poſſeſſions. He was beſides incenſed at the authority with which Fairfax was inveſted, and which ſeemed derogatory to his own.

While Hotham entertained theſe ſentiments an accident occurred which gave occaſion to a more full diſplay of them. Lord Digby, having been taken priſoner and brought into Hull, pretended to be a Frenchman in the confidence of the king and queen, and offered to diſcloſe to the governor ſecrets of great importance. Being admitted to an audience, he threw himſelf on Hotham's generoſity, and, by well-timed arguments and promiſes, not only induced him to guaranty his ſafety, but engage to deliver up the town to the king. This promiſe he was prevented from effecting by the intractableneſs of the garriſon, but he honourably permitted lord Digby and Aſhburnham, who was alſo priſoner, to eſcape.

In conſequence of this tranſaction the Parliament withdrew their confidence not only from Sir John Hotham, but from his ſon, who after long remaining attached to their cauſe, and oppoſing the wiſhes of his father, was at length accuſed of entering into a confederacy with him to deliver up Hull to the earl of Newcaſtle.

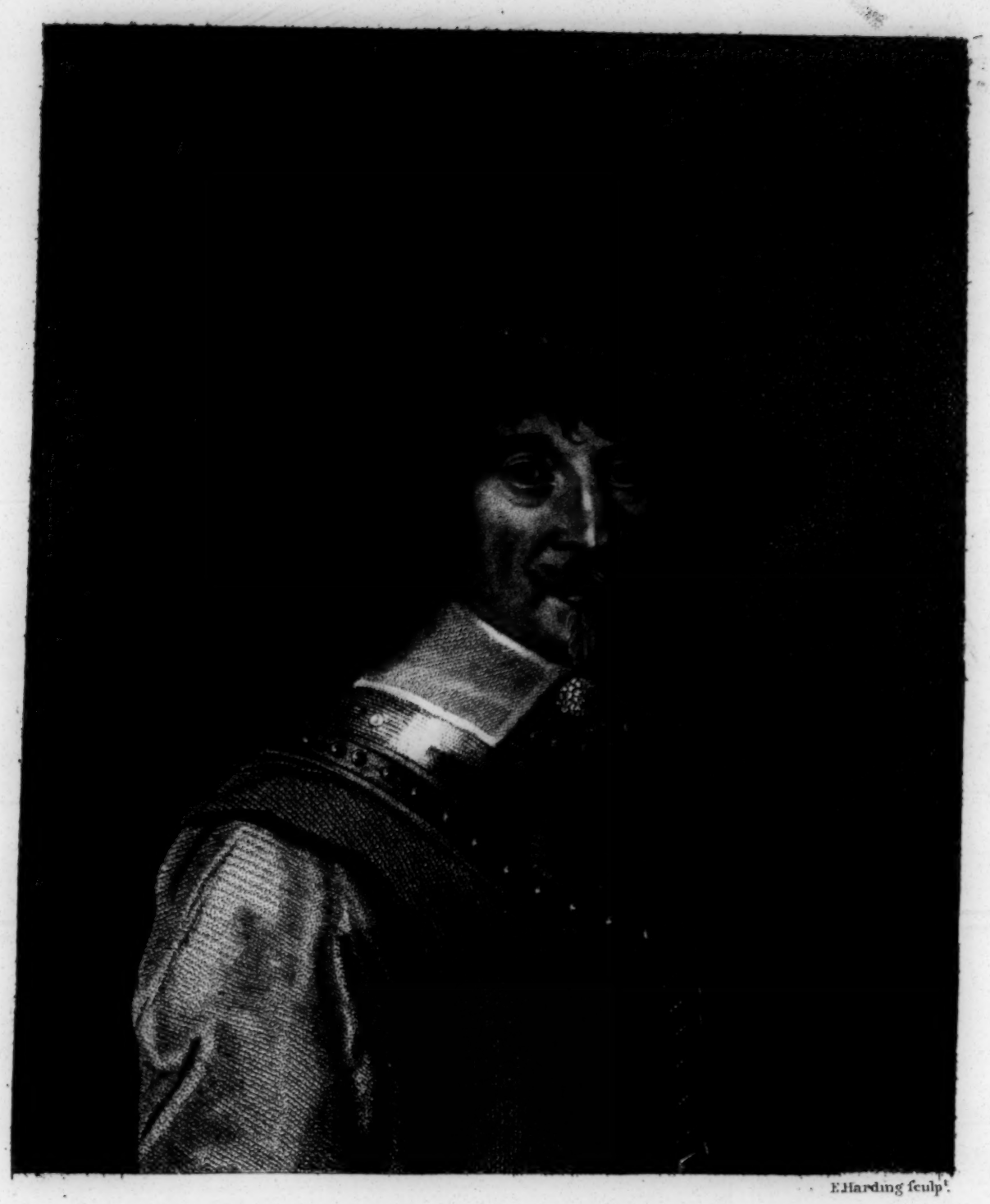
Their

Their former important ſervices were in a moment cancelled, and both father and ſon arreſted and carried priſoners to London, where they were committed to the Tower on a charge of high treaſon. So great, however, was the weight of Hotham's intereſt and connexion, that it was ſuppoſed the Parliament would not venture to inflict on them any greater puniſhment than impriſonment; but, in 1643, the party, who were reſolved to new model the army, and ſtrike terror by means of ſeverity, brought Sir John Hotham and his ſon to trial before a court martial; they were both found guilty, and ſentenced to the block.

Sir John was ordered to be firſt executed, and his ſon on the enſuing day; but on the morning previous to that appointed for the father's death, the Houſe of Lords ſent him a reprieve for three days longer. This proceeding incenſed the Commons; they immediately paſſed a vote that no reprieve ſhould be valid unleſs ſanctioned by both houſes: they even thought proper to manifeſt their ſuperiority by iſſuing a precept to the conſtable of the Tower, ordering him to execute ſentence on Sir John two days before the expiration of his reprieve.

This cruel obduracy, together with his previous ſufferings and the total extinction of hope, overcame Sir John Hotham's courage: he died in a ſtate of abject puſillanimity; ſpoke but few words after he came on the ſcaffold, and did not contradict Peters, who aſſerted that he had confeſſed to him all his offences againſt the Parliament.

Clarendon deſcribes Sir John Hotham as "a rough and a rude man; of "great covetouſneſs, of great pride and great ambition; without any bowels "of good nature, or the leaſt ſenſe or touch of generoſity; his parts were not "quick and ſharp, but compoſed, and he judged well; he was a man of craft, "and more like to deceive than to be cozened."—And the ſame author, conſidering the manner of his fall, ſays, "There were in this woful tragedy ſo "many circumſtances of an unuſual nature, that the immediate hand of "Almighty God could not but appear in it."



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LORD POULETT.

From the Collection of the Right Honorable Earl Poulett

Published May 1. 1799. by Edwd. Harding 98 Pall Mall

JOHN, LORD POULETT.

JOHN, firſt Baron Poulett, was ſon of Sir Anthony Poulett, Knight, governor of Jerſey, and captain of the guard to Queen Elizabeth, by Catherine, daughter of Henry Lord Norreys, Baron of Rycot.

In 1640 he was called, by King Charles I. to the great council held at York. He was one of thoſe commiſſioners whom Lord Clarendon deſcribes as being "all popular men, and not one of them of much intereſt at court." When the parliament engaged in deſigns prejudicial to the king's intereſt, he again repaired to his majeſty at York, and ſubſcribed the declaration, diſavowing any intention, either on the part of the king or themſelves, of raiſing war againſt the parliament.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he engaged himſelf and his eldeſt ſon in the royal cauſe; and, having raiſed a regiment of fifteen hundred foot, accompanied the Marquis of Hertford into the weſt of England. With a force of leſs than a thouſand men they withſtood, for a conſiderable time, the army of the Earl of Bedford, of ſeven thouſand ſtrong; but, finding themſelves unable at that time to draw more forces together, the Marquis and Lord Poulett croſſed over into Wales, where they raiſed two thouſand foot, and one regiment of horſe. He was one of the principal commanders who beſieged the town of Lyme, in Dorſetſhire; which, falling afterwards into the hands of the parliament, they compelled Lord Poulett to pay a thouſand pounds per annum out of his eſtates to the inhabitants of that place. In 1644 he met the king at Exeter, and conducted him into that city; and, on the 30th of September following, had the honour to entertain his majeſty and Prince Rupert at his ſeat at Huiton Saint George, in the county of Somerſet.

When the kingdom was ſubdued by the parliament, he endeavoured to compound with them for his eſtates, which, after a delay of three years, they permitted; and his compoſition was ſettled to 4200l. At the ſame time Sir

John

John Poulett, his eldeſt ſon, was allowed to compound for 3760l. Fuller, in his Worthies, relates, that "Lord Poulett was a very accompliſhed gentleman, "of quick and clear parts; a bountiful houſekeeper; ſo that King Charles I. "conſigned Monſieur de Soubize unto him, who gave him and his retinue "many months liberal entertainment."

He married Chriſtian, daughter of Chriſtopher Ken, Eſq. by whom he had three ſons and five daughters. He died the 20th March, 1649.

VERITÉ SANS PAIR

NOBILISS: DŪS FRANCISCUS WILLUGHBYE

BARO DE. PARHAM etc.

Pub.d March 1.1798 by edw.d Harding N.° 18 Pall Mall

WILLIAM, LORD WILLOUGHBY OF PARHAM.

THIS nobleman acted a part of conſiderable celebrity during the troubleſome period of the rebellion and commonwealth. He at firſt ſignaliſed himſelf by his oppoſition to the king; and, in contempt of the royal proclamation, obeyed the ordinance of parliament for raiſing and embodying the militia in Lincolnſhire.

Lord Willoughby was known to be greatly attached to the preſbyterians; but the progreſs of the rebellion ſo highly diſguſted him that he ſecretly retired to Rotterdam. While he was there the duke of York, at the preſſing ſolicitation of the mariners, appointed him vice-admiral of the fleet. This appointment he owed to an opinion which prevailed that he had greatly influenced the ſailors to declare in favour of the king; but, in fact, he was not very fit for the ſituation, as he was not much acquainted with maritime affairs, nor known to the ſeamen. He conducted himſelf, however, with great courage and propriety, reſiſting the orders of parliament, and promoting, as much as poſſible, the intereſts of his ſovereign. But the oppoſing party were ſo ſucceſsful in ſeducing his men, and exciting mutiny and inſubordination, that he was very glad when the command of the fleet was at length given to prince Rupert.

The king afterwards beſtowed on lord Willoughby the government of Barbadoes, in which he continued till he was diſplaced by the new government, and retired to England. After the death of Oliver Cromwell, finding the ſtate of the public mind favourable to enterpriſes of the kind, he, in conjunction with ſir Horatio Townſhend, undertook to ſurpriſe the town of Lynn, in Norfolk; a project which lord Clarendon mentions as the beſt digeſted, and moſt likely to ſucceed, of all thoſe which were, at that time, ſet on foot. The ſcheme, however, failed, more, as it appears, owing to general ſuſpicion, than

any

any preciſe information; and lord Willoughby was apprehended, not on a ſpecific charge, but as a perſon able to do hurt.

After the reſtoration he was made governor of the Caribbee iſlands; and the property of Surinam was veſted in him by letters patent. It is conjectured, and with great appearance of reaſon, that the chief town of Surinam, Paramaribo, and the principal river in the ſame colony, derive their names from him, and not, as has been aſſerted, from ſome Indian words *.

Lord Willoughby loſt his life in a hurricane, near Martinico, in July 1666. He married Anne, daughter of ſir Philip Cary, of Hanſlet, in Yorkſhire, by whom he had ſeven ſons, and five daughters.

* See Col. Stedman's Narrative of an Expedition to Surinam, Vol. I. Chap. III.

HENRY LORD PERCY of ALNWICK

From the Collection at Petworth

Pub.d Sept. 1800 by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall

HENRY LORD PERCY, OF ALNWICK.

HENRY Lord Percy, was fourth ſon of Henry, ninth earl of Northumberland. He was a brave and accompliſhed man, and highly favoured at the court of Charles I.

On the 6th of June 1640, he was made governor of Guernſey during life; and on the 28th of June 1643 created Lord Percy of Alnwick.

His attachment to the king had before this period expoſed him to reſentment and danger; conceiving ſome diſguſt at a vote of the Houſe of Commons, in 1640, reſpecting a ſum of money which was ordered to be applied to the Scots, inſtead of the Engliſh ſoldiers, he expreſſed his ſentiments with ſo much openneſs, that he was accuſed of conſpiring to bring the army to London, and ſurpriſe the tower. Pym, a popular member, moved for a committee of examination, and an addreſs to the king that he would not grant paſſes to any of his ſervants to go beyond ſea; Mr. Percy, and Mr. Jermyn, afterwards earl of St. Albans, immediately abſented themſelves. Jermyn went directly to France, but Percy delaying his journey, and concealing himſelf for ſome time near his brother's houſe in Suſſex, was diſcovered, and, in his attempt to eſcape, aſſailed and wounded by the country people, from whom he was with difficulty reſcued. He was not afterwards heard of for ſome months, during which he was ſuppoſed to be concealed in his brother's houſe till his wounds ſhould be cured.

During this interval, the earl of Northumberland, Percy's brother, becoming

coming very ſolicitous for his eſcape into France, made overtures to a perſon in power, who, by the direction of Pym, conſented to Percy's eſcape, provided the earl would firſt induce him to write ſuch a letter as, combined with the other evidence they were prepared to produce, ſhould enable the popular party to convince the parliament of the exiſtence of a plot. The earl acceded to this inſidious propoſal, and obtained from his unſuſpecting brother the letter which was required. Percy went to France, but learning afterwards what uſe had been made of his letter, it became the ground of a laſting quarrel between him and his brother.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, Percy returned to England, and during the civil war ſerved the king with great zeal and gallantry; he was appointed general of the ordnance, and one of the council of war.

Lord Percy was, however, one of a party of officers, who, hoping to terminate the rebellion by an amicable adjuſtment, wrote, in 1644, to the earl of Eſſex, propoſing a conference. The king was induced to conſent to this meaſure, that his deſire of peace might be apparent; but Eſſex having refuſed the invitation, the king ſeems to have felt diſguſted with thoſe who propoſed it, and lord Percy was removed from his office of general of ordnance, though he continued with the king till the end of the campaign.

It appears from Whitlock's memorials, that lord Percy was once taken priſoner by Waller, but he was not long in captivity. He was maſter of horſe to the prince of Wales, whom he attended to the Hague, and, after the martyrdom of Charles I. was by the young king appointed chamberlain of the houſehold.

He died at Paris about the year 1652, unmarried.

FRANCIS I. L.d SEYMOUR of TROWBRIDGE

From the Collection of the R.t Hon.ble the Earl of Egremont

Pub.d 1 May 1799 by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall

FRANCIS, LORD SEYMOUR OF TROWBRIDGE.

Sir Francis Seymour was third ſon of Edward lord viſcount Beauchamp, ſon and heir of Edward earl of Hertford, and younger brother to William duke of Somerſet, who was reſtored to that title, which had been previouſly forfeited, by the kindneſs of king Charles II.

Sir Francis was a man of intereſt and reputation in the country where he principally reſided, and highly eſteemed for his knowledge in rural affairs, and equitable adminiſtration of juſtice to the people.

In the beginning of the long parliament he was returned knight of the ſhire for Wilts; and, as he did not adopt thoſe violences which diſtinguiſhed ſome members of the houſe of commons, and having a great friendſhip for the earl of Strafford, he was, by his interpoſition, called up to the houſe of lords in the ſixteenth year of king Charles's reign, by the title of baron Seymour of Trowbridge. On the trial of Strafford, lord Seymour diſtinguiſhed himſelf by refuſing to yield to thoſe reaſons which induced the biſhops and ſeveral lords, who could have done that unfortunate nobleman material ſervice, to wave their right of ſitting in judgment.

When the diſputes between the king and parliament were inflamed to their greateſt height, lord Seymour was a conſtant adherent to the royal cauſe. He followed the king to York, and was one of the commiſſioners named by him on the treaty at Uxbridge.

On the reſtoration of Charles II. his loyalty did not paſs unnoticed. He was made a privy-counſellor, and, on the 1ſt June, 1660, conſtituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter.

Lord

Lord Seymour was twice married, firſt to Frances, daughter of ſir Gilbert Prinne, by whom he had a ſon and a daughter; and afterwards to Catherine, daughter of ſir Robert Lee, of Bilſley, in Warwickſhire, by whom he had no iſſue. He died 12th July, 1664, and was buried at Bedwin.

Fuller gives him the character of a wiſe and religious knight *.

* Worthies, Part III. p. 164.

GR III
BRITISH MUSEUM

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FRANCES LADY SEYMOUR of TROWBRIDGE

From the Collection at Petworth

Pub.d May 1.1810 by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall

FRANCES LADY SEYMOUR,

OF TROWBRIDGE.

MEMOIRS are given in the firſt volume of this work of Francis lord Seymour of Trowbridge, huſband of this lady.

She was daughter and joint-heireſs to ſir Gilbert Prinne, of Allingham in the County of Wilts, and died during the life-time of lord Seymour, to whom ſhe bore two children; Charles, who ſucceeded to the title, and Frances, who married ſir William Ducie, afterwards created lord Viſcount Down.

BRITISH MUSEUM

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THOMAS GRIFFITH D.D. BISHOP of ST ASAPH

From an original Picture in the Gallery at Oxford

Pubd as the Act directs by Edw. Hawkins 98 Pall Mall.

GEORGE GRIFFITH, BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

GEORGE GRIFFITH was born at Penrhyn in Caernarvonſhire, the 30th of September 1601, received his education at Weſtminſter ſchool, was elected ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford, in 1619, where he took the degree of maſter of arts, and became celebrated both as a tutor and preacher.

Dr. John Owen, biſhop of St. Aſaph, to whom he was chaplain, conferred on him the rectory of Llanvechen in Montgomeryſhire, which he exchanged for Llanymynech, ſituate partly in Shropſhire, and partly in Montgomeryſhire.

In 1635 he obtained the degree of doctor in divinity, and was, about that time, canon, or, as ſome perſons affirm, archdeacon of St. Aſaph, and miniſter of Llanchinid in Montgomeryſhire.

The rebellion deprived him of almoſt all his preferments, but perſecution did not abate his zeal in the cauſe of religion, or his loyalty towards his ſovereign; he continued diſputing with the itinerants, and maintaining the ceremonies of the church.

While he reſided at Llanymynech, from which rectory he was not ejected, Vavaſor Powell, a zealous ſeparatiſt, having ſettled himſelf in Wales, publiſhed a challenge in 1652, inviting any miniſter or ſcholar who oppoſed him or his brethren, to diſpute on two queſtions which he propounded. Dr. Griffith, in two days, returned an anſwer in Latin, with an undertaking to maintain the conteſt either in public or in private. Powell wrote a reply in Latin, replete with barbariſms and ſoleciſms, for which Griffith in his rejoinder corrected him with ſeverity. A day being at length fixed, July 23,

they met, and entered on the diſcuſſion before a party of their friends, when Powell was defeated, and expoſed himſelf and his cauſe to diſgrace for want of learning and ſkill in the management of the diſpute.

But if Powell loſt the victory, he claimed the triumph, by publiſhing in a newſpaper, called the Perfect Diurnal, a relation of the conference, redounding to the diſgrace of his opponent, and to his own honour. This induced Griffith to publiſh "Animadverſions on an Imperfect Relation in the Perfect Diurnal, containing a narration of the diſputation between Dr. Griffith and Mr. Vavaſor Powell."

After the Reſtoration he was made biſhop of St. Aſaph, and conſecrated the 28th of October 1660, the ſee having then been vacant nine years; this biſhoprick he held till the time of his death, together with the archdeaconry of St. Aſaph, which he retained in commendam.

In 1662, in a convocation of the clergy, he concurred in drawing up the act of uniformity, and was ſuppoſed to be the author of the form for the baptiſm of perſons of riper years.

He died the 28th of November 1666, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral of St. Aſaph.

Dr. Griffith ſerved the cauſe of religion as well by his writings as his profeſſional exertions: he wrote "Plain Diſcourſes on the Lord's Supper," undertook "A Tranſlation of the New Common-prayer Book into Welſh," and, at a convocation in 1640, made a motion for a new edition of the Welſh bible, publiſhed many years before by W. Morgan, biſhop of St. Aſaph.

HENRIETTA, DUCHESS of ORLEANS

HENRIETTA, DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

THIS princeſs early ſhared in the misfortunes of her family. She was daughter of Charles I. king of England, born at Exeter the 16th of June 1644. Before ſhe had completed her fifth year the murder of her father was perpetrated, and the princeſs, with her mother, took refuge in Paris.

The penſion aſſigned for the maintenance of theſe unfortunate princeſſes was ſo ill paid, that Cardinal de Retz deſcribes a viſit which he made to the queen in the Louvre, when he found her in her daughter's apartment, who was lying in bed for want of wood to make a fire. "The fact is," ſays the Cardinal, "that the queen's penſion was ſix months in arrear, the tradeſmen refuſed credit, "and there was not a ſingle billet of wood in the houſe."

The princeſs Henrietta, while very young, diſplayed ſo many charms, that the queen mother of France, Anne of Auſtria, had it in contemplation to effect a matrimonial alliance between her and the young king Louis XIV. Contrary to all reaſonable expectation, however, it appeared that the king entertained an indifference, or, perhaps, an averſion to the princeſs.

The queen mother, finding her firſt intentions fruſtrated, determined to make a match between her other ſon, Philip, duke of Orleans, and the princeſs. In this ſhe found no reſiſtance, for the duke is deſcribed as being greatly attached to his mother, effeminate in his perſon and manners, and, though fond of the company of women, more deſirous of their admiration than their love. He ſeemed incapable of loving any one but himſelf.

At the reſtoration the princeſs went to London, in company with her mother, who was deſirous of participating in the joy of an event ſo fortunate to her family. Her charms made a ſtrong impreſſion on the duke of Buckingham, and the duke of Orleans, apprehenſive perhaps of a rival's ſucceſs, inceſſantly preſſed the queen dowager by letters to return with his intended bride.

When

When the queen yielded to theſe ſolicitations, king Charles II. accompanied her one day's journey from London, and many of the courtiers paid the ſame compliment; but Buckingham was ſo entirely governed by his paſſion, that he reſolved not to leave the princeſs, and actually obtained the king's permiſſion to accompany her to France. He carried his ridiculous paſſion to ſuch an exceſs, that he quarrelled with the admiral for his attention to his amiable paſſenger during the voyage, which was tempeſtuous and dangerous.

Alarmed at theſe appearances, the queen deſired Buckingham to proceed immediately to Paris, while ſhe remained a few days at Havre with her daughter, who was attacked with a fever in conſequence of her fright.

She ſoon recovered, and returned to Paris, where the perſevering paſſion of Buckingham gave ſome uneaſineſs to the intended huſband. He complained to his mother, but that princeſs ſeeing no probability of the duke's ſucceſs, and perhaps not diſpleaſed at a preſumptuous paſſion ſo like that which Buckingham's father had felt for herſelf, calmed her ſon's inquietudes, and the marriage was ſoon afterwards completed.

This event made the princeſs more known than ſhe had hitherto been, and ſhe was generally admired. Even the king was ſuppoſed to make amends for the indifference with which he had formerly viewed her, by a degree of paſſion utterly inconſiſtent with his conſanguinity. There is, however, no well founded reaſon to ſuppoſe that this predilection was attended with any improper circumſtances, though the princeſs always retained a great ſhare of influence over the king, inſomuch that ſhe excited the anger of the queen mother, and the jealouſy of her huſband, who, though incapable of love, was very ſuſceptible of that tormenting paſſion which is generally and often falſely ſuppoſed to proceed from it.

In the gay and diſſipated court of Louis XIV. where the intrigues of politics and love were blended in the moſt inextricable manner, and where beauty, joined with high birth and diſtinguiſhed ſituation, could not fail of attracting general homage: in ſuch a court it was impoſſible that the princeſs ſhould eſcape a conſiderable ſhare of obloquy. Her huſband's jealouſy was carried to an exceſs by the number and rank of her admirers. None of them, however, ſeems to have inſpired her with ſo much partiality as her huſband's own favourite, the Comte de Guiches.

de Guiches. For this young nobleman, who was every way qualified to deſerve her preference, the princeſs felt an undoubted predilection, though it does not appear ever to have been carried to a criminal extent.

She lived about ten years in the centre of admiration and intrigue; and, though often incommoded by her huſband's jealouſy, and the efforts of his miſtreſſes to make her uneaſy, in a ſtate of apparent felicity, when ſhe went to England on a ſecret miſſion to her brother Charles II.

In this ſhe was eminently ſucceſsful, and on her return to France expected all the honours which could reſult from her peculiarly auſpicious ſituation, that of being, at the age of twenty-ſix, the medium of amity between the two moſt powerful ſovereigns in Europe. But, alas, how vain are the hopes of mortals! In eight days after her return ſhe was ſeized with a diſorder which terminated her exiſtence.

The twenty-fourth of June 1670 ſhe went to St. Cloud with her huſband, and occaſionally complained of a pain in her ſide; this, however, did not hinder her from bathing, or ſeem likely to produce fatal conſequences. The twenty-ninth ſhe roſe apparently in good health, but in the courſe of the day, and particularly after dinner, grew ſo ill that medical advice was thought neceſſary. By ſome ſtrange fatality the phyſicians conſidered her complaint as trifling, though the princeſs complained of the moſt excruciating internal torture, and expreſſed her firm belief that ſhe had been poiſoned. After nine hours of dreadful agony, ſhe expired the thirtieth of June.

A ſuſpicion that ſhe was poiſoned by her huſband generally prevailed, and appearances were ſuch as to afford foundation to the opinion.

BRITISH MUSEUM

E Harding sc.

JOHN ASHBURNHAM ESQ.R

From an original Picture in the Collection of Earl Poulett

JOHN ASHBURNHAM.

THE family of Aſhburnham, to uſe the expreſſion of Fuller, is of *ſtupendious antiquity* *. The earlieſt of their race whoſe name is recorded in hiſtory, Bertrand de Eſſeburnham †, was ſheriff of the counties of Suſſex, Surry, and Kent, at the period of the Norman invaſion. In obedience to the commands of his lawful ſovereign, Harold ‡, he defended Dover Caſtle with ſo much reſolution, that the Conqueror, following his uſual rules of ferocious and cowardly policy, had him beheaded.

The loyalty of this illuſtrious anceſtor deſcended to John Aſhburnham, whoſe portrait is annexed; and he had an ample opportunity of diſplaying it in the troubleſome reign of Charles I.

He was groom of the bedchamber to that unfortunate prince, and in 1640 elected member of parliament for Haſtings. Throughout the whole rebellion he attended his majeſty; and his fidelity and attention were a great ſolace to the monarch in his misfortunes.

The king had ſo much confidence in him, that he named him as one of his commiſſioners for the treaty at Uxbridge; and the next year, 1645, requeſted a ſafe conduct for the duke of Richmond and three others, of whom Aſhburnham was one, to go to Weſtminſter with propoſitions for peace; which, however, was refuſed by the parliament.

When the king left Oxford, in 1646, Aſhburnham and Dr. Hudſon were his only attendants; and when the King was in the hands of the Scots army, this loyal adherent excited their reſentment in ſo great a degree by the warmth

* Worthies of England, Part III. p. 95.

† The family name was anciently ſo ſpelled. The town of Aſhburnham, in Suſſex, derives its name from them.

‡ Speaking of this mandate, Fuller ſays, "The original hereof, an honourable heir-loom (worth "as much as the owners thereof would value it at), was lately in the poſſeſſion of the family."

of

of his remonſtrances on their unworthy treatment of the king, that they forbad his approach to his ſovereign, and threatened to deliver him up to the parliament.

Aſhburnham, upon this, took his paſſage on board a Dutch veſſel at Newcaſtle, and went to Paris; but when he learned that the king was in the hands of the Engliſh army, and not under ſo great reſtraint as before, he made ſuch effectual application that his attendance was again permitted.

When the king was at Hampton Court hopes were, for a ſhort time, entertained that he would be in future treated with greater reſpect, and perhaps peace reſtored; but, when the authority of the parliament became fully eſtabliſhed, theſe favourable appearances vaniſhed. Aſhburnham was credibly informed that Cromwell and Ireton would never truſt the king, or do any thing towards his reſtoration; and therefore adviſed to contrive means for removing his majeſty out of their hands.

Actuated by this information, and by the dread of aſſaſſination, the king reſolved to attempt an eſcape from Hampton Court, which he effected the 11th November, 1647, attended by ſir John Berkeley, and Legg, and Aſhburnham, who alone poſſeſſed his entire confidence on this occaſion.

The king's intention undoubtedly was to have gone to the continent; but having reached the coaſt of Hampſhire, and not being able to procure a veſſel, he was adviſed by Aſhburnham, it is ſaid, to repair to the iſle of Wight. Colonel Hammond, who was governor there, was an officer highly in credit with Cromwell, by whoſe advice he had married a daughter of the celebrated John Hampden. By ſome fatal miſtake, ſo much reliance was placed in the honour of this man, that the king reſolved to entruſt himſelf to him; he did ſo, and was betrayed to his enemies.

Aſhburnham's agency in this unfortunate expedition has expoſed him to conſiderable ſuſpicion; but he is ably and unanſwerably vindicated by Clarendon *.

Part of this ſuſpicion aroſe from Aſhburnham's continuing in England during the commonwealth; but for this alſo an adequate vindication is adduced. He had greatly injured his paternal inheritance by his loyalty, and was recently

* Vol. III. p. 79, and the following.

married

married to a lady of large property, which would have been confiſcated had he not remained in England. He carried his principles ſo far that he would not reſide in his native country without the permiſſion of his ſovereign Charles II. to whom he frequently made conſiderable remittances.

At length he fell under the ſuſpicion of Cromwell, who committed him to the Tower, and purſued his life with great rancour.

The death of the tyrant occaſioned Aſhburnham's releaſe; and his ſovereign, Charles II. reſtored him to his former poſt of groom of the bedchamber. He reſumed his ſeat in parliament, and died at the age of 68, on the 15th June, 1671.

John Aſhburnham was highly eſteemed as a man of honour, veracity, and unſhaken loyalty. His brother, colonel Aſhburnham, who lived to a great age, declared that his chief glory was the unparalleled friendſhip which, for above fifty years, had ſubſiſted between his brother and himſelf. Lord Clarendon alſo ſpeaks highly in his praiſe; and Fuller declares that the two brothers will build the family name a ſtory higher to poſterity.

John Aſhburnham had two wives. The firſt was daughter and heireſs of William Holland, of Weſtburton, in Suſſex, by whom he had eight children; the ſecond was daughter of Chriſtopher Kenn, of Kenn, in Somerſetſhire, and widow of lord Poulett, of Hinton St. John, in the ſame county. He built the church of Aſhburnham, where he is buried.

HENRY CROMWELL.

From a Crayon Drawing in the Collection of the Duke of Devonshire

Pub. Sept. 1806 by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall

HENRY CROMWELL.

HENRY CROMWELL was the youngeſt ſurviving ſon of the protector Oliver, and for a ſhort time lord deputy and lord lieutenant of Ireland.

He was born at Huntingdon, the 20th of January 1627-28, and finiſhed his education at Felſted ſchool, in Eſſex. Being of a military diſpoſition, his father placed him in the army of the Parliament at ſixteen years of age, and in 1647, before he completed his twentieth year, he roſe to be captain of general ſir Thomas Fairfax's Life Guards.

In Auguſt 1649 he accompanied Oliver to Ireland to quell the Roman Catholic rebellion; having then attained the rank of colonel.

When the Barebones Parliament aſſembled, in 1653, he was choſen a member for the kingdom of Ireland.

Being ſent again to Ireland in the ſame year, he employed his talents in reconciling the people to the government of his father, which difficult taſk he performed with great wiſdom and diſcretion; upon Ludlow, however, he could make no impreſſion. The protector, who knew the jealous temper of the republicans, was aware they would be offended if his ſon went to Ireland in ſtate, and therefore ſent him under the plain title of Henry Cromwell, and only one ſteward attended him. He was received by all parties with marks of eſteem.

Soon after his return to England, in 1653, he married a daughter of ſir Francis Ruſſel, baronet: and, in 1654, was one of the viſitors ſent by the protector

protector to the University of Cambridge, and in the same year was chosen representative for that University.

In 1655, he was again sent to Ireland as major-general. In his progress from Chester to Holyhead, he was disgusted to find that there were only two ministers in the whole island of Anglesea, and he requested that the clergy might be increased. During his stay in the western parts of the kingdom, as well as on his return to Ireland, he was treated with great respect. Ludlow was not pleased at this welcome reception. "Upon his arrival in the bay of Dublin," says Ludlow in his memoirs, "the men of war that accompanied him, and other ships in the harbour, rang such a peal with their cannon, as if some great news had been coming to us; and though the usual place of landing, for those who come in ships of war, was near my house, yet he and his company went up in boats to the Ring's end, where they went ashore, and were met there by most of the officers, civil and military, about town."

Henry Cromwell took great pains to conceal, for a time, the real object of his mission; it was at first believed that he only went to command the army as major-general, under Fleetwood; at length, finding it impossible to curb the spirit of republicans, who were secretly supported by Fleetwood, he produced a commission, by which he was constituted lord deputy of Ireland, and commander in chief. To avoid giving general offence, some others were joined with him in the administration of civil affairs.

Nothing, however, could reconcile the officers of the army; accustomed to oppress the natives, and to advance their own fortunes at the expence of the Irish, they did not approve a government which was likely to terminate their excesses.

The officers petitioned the protector to reinstate Fleetwood, whose principles were consonant to theirs, and over whose weak mind they could easily attain an ascendancy. In this crisis, Henry evinced the utmost prudence and address; the petition of the officers was counteracted by another from

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the oppoſite party, and by a teſtimonial from the church of Dublin, highly creditable to the new deputy's zeal, wiſdom, and moderation.

Indeed, Henry Cromwell, by his exemplary conduct, ſoon reconciled the Iriſh; though the nation was in the utmoſt difficulties, and contending with all the vices incident to a corrupt and oppreſſive republican ſyſtem, Henry acted with ſo much wiſdom and vigour, that the country was placed in a much more proſperous ſtate than it had been for many years. His father ſaid, that his ſon was a governor from whom he himſelf might learn.

The lord deputy ſo firmly eſtabliſhed his authority in the hearts of the people that he entirely reconciled them to the intereſts of Oliver.

But though Henry was in general highly eſteemed for his wiſe and zealous meaſures for the general good, yet he was ſo much embarraſſed, that his letters were filled with complaints, and he made application to ſecretary Thurloe for permiſſion to reſign and live in private.

On the death of his father, an event which deeply affected him, he took care to have his brother's protectorate proclaimed and acknowledged with proper ſolemnity in Ireland, and the ſame promiſes of ſupport were granted to him as to his father.

The popularity of Henry facilitated the ſubmiſſion of the Iriſh to his brother's authority, and he gave ſuch counſel to Fleetwood, and to the new protector, as reflects great honour on his character. His commiſſion was renewed under the title of Lord Lieutenant: but it was merely an honour; for the new commiſſion was ſo much modified and reſtricted, that Henry was with great reaſon diſpleaſed.

When news was brought of the diſſolution of Richard's parliament, and the intrigues of Wallingford houſe, the Lord Lieutenant ſtruggled with unremitting vigour to ſupport his brother's tottering power, but at the reſtoration of the Rump Parliament he was recalled, and the command of the forces in Ireland beſtowed on Ludlow.

Henry, though not ſatisfied with the recent changes, which ſeemed dero-

gatory

gatory to the memory of his father, entertained no thought of reſiſtance. The new commiſſioners, either ignorant of his ſentiments, or ſuſpecting his ſincerity, directed ſir Hardreſs Waller to ſurpriſe the caſtle of Dublin. To his great aſtoniſhment he entered without oppoſition, and Henry Cromwell retired to a houſe in Phœnix Park. He had paid ſo little attention to his own intereſt that he could not at the moment command ſufficient money to defray his expences to England. Such indeed was his integrity, that in a letter to his brother he ſaid, " I will rather ſubmit to any ſufferings with a good name, than be the greateſt man upon earth without it."

When Henry Cromwell came to England he waited on parliament, and then retired into the country, and took no part in public affairs, probably happy to quit a ſtation which, though exalted, was full of perplexity and uneaſineſs.

He was far from being diſpleaſed with king Charles's reſtoration. When that event happened, he was not only included on the act of indemnity, but appears to have received ſome tokens of approbation from the king, for which he expreſſed himſelf very gratefully in a letter to lord chancellor Clarendon, through whom the benefit was obtained.

Henry Cromwell reſided ſome years with his wife's father and brother, ſir Francis and ſir John Ruſſel; he then removed to his eſtate at Spinney Abbey, near Soham, in Cambridgeſhire. This eſtate was worth between five and ſix hundred pounds a year, and here he ſpent the remainder of his days, deſcending from the laborious grandeur of governing men to the humble and happy employment of huſbandry.

It is ſaid, that Charles II. once honoured him with a viſit on his return from Newmarket.

The death of Henry Cromwell was occaſioned by the ſtone. The king hearing of his complaint, recommended ſome drops, of which he had a high opinion, but without effect. Henry expired the 23d of March 1673-74, in the forty-ſeventh year of his age. Two days after his death

death he was buried within the communion rails of Wicken Church, near his mother.

After the reſtoration he conformed to the church of England, and died in that communion; but this did not prevent his retaining a great regard for the Non-conformiſts.

It appears from the concurrent teſtimony of ſeveral well informed authors, that he was highly eſteemed in England and abroad as a wiſe and good man.

SIR ADRIAN SCROPE

Lat.d Apr.l 1800 by Ed.d Harding 98 Pall Mall.

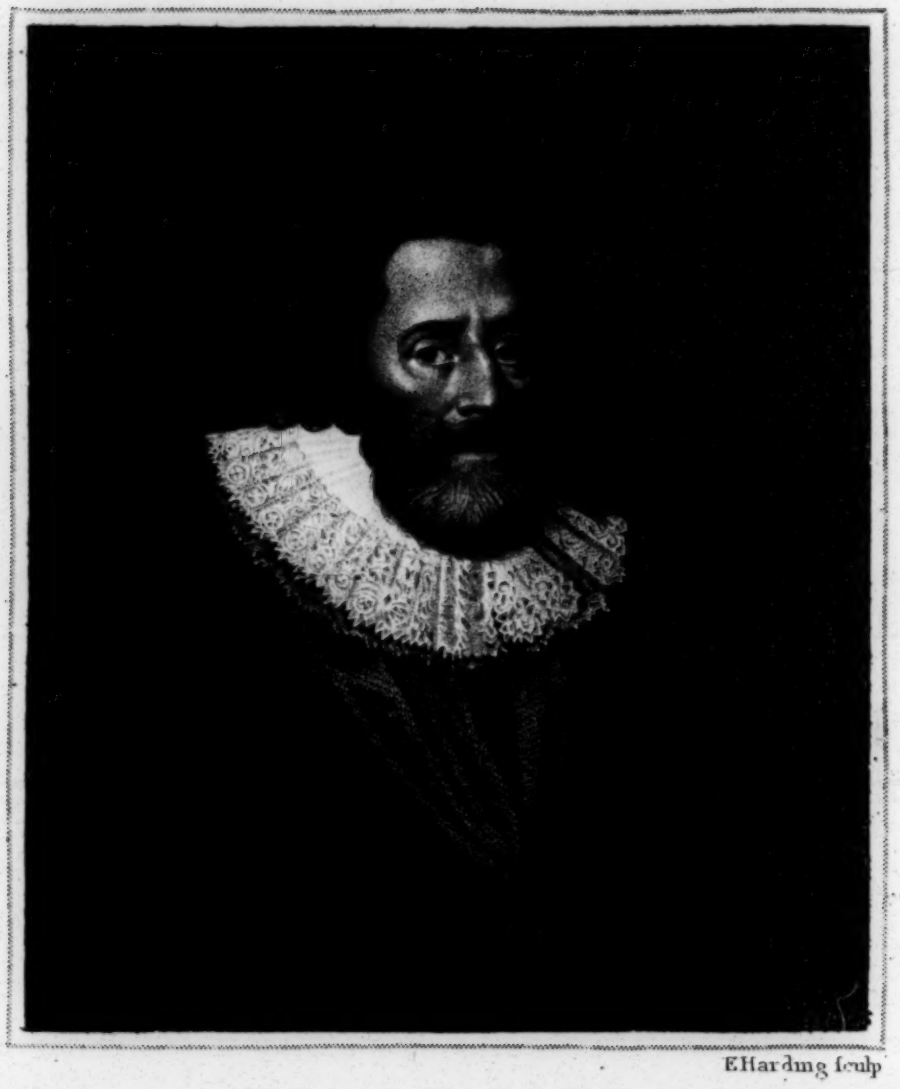
SIR ADRIAN SCROPE.

ADRIAN SCROPE was the eldeſt ſon of ſir Jervais Scrope, of Codrington, in Lincolnſhire, of which county he was high ſheriff in 1634.

Both father and ſon attended Charles I. to the battle of Edgehill, where ſir Jervais having received many wounds, (ſome authors ſay ſixteen, others carry the number to twenty-ſix) was ſtripped and left among the dead. His ſon, on the day after the fight, having obtained the king's permiſſion, made ſearch among the dead bodies, found his parent, and witneſſed, with inexpreſſible joy, his perfect recovery.

Adrian Scrope afterwards adhered to the royal cauſe, and himſelf received many wounds in the ſervice.

After the reſtoration, in 1661, he was rewarded with the dignity of knight of the bath.



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DUDLEY, the Second LORD NORTH

From the Original Picture of the Right Honble the Earl of Guildford

Publish'd May 1. 1799 by Edwd Harding 98 Pall Mall

DUDLEY, LORD NORTH.

THIS nobleman was the ſecond of the name of Dudley who poſſeſſed the title of lord North.

He had a learned education in the univerſity of Cambridge, and his attainments made him an ornament to that learned body.

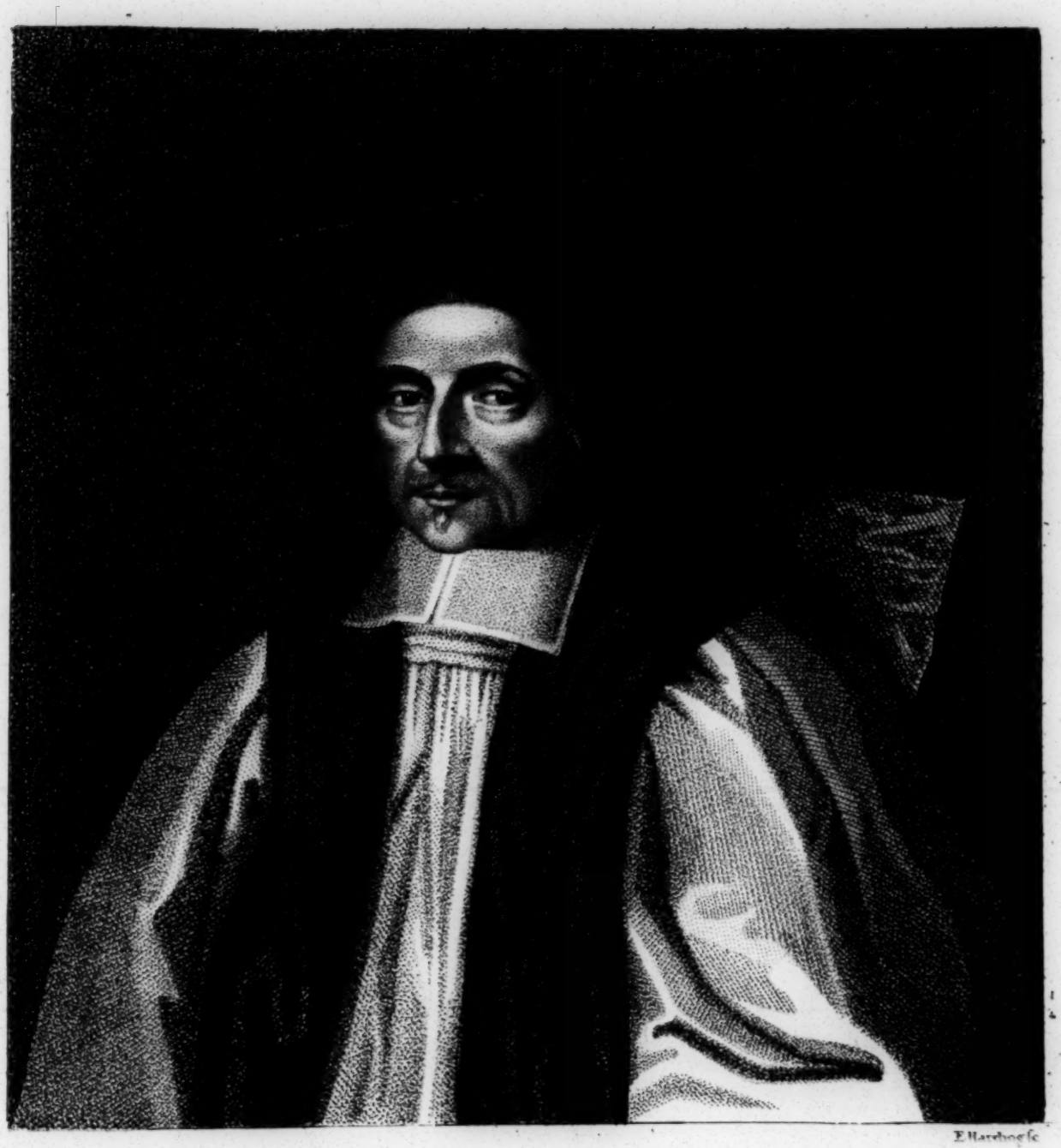
He was made a knight of the Bath in 1616, by James I. on the creation of Charles prince of Wales. He was member of ſeveral parliaments, and, during the reign of Charles I. was for a time inclined to take an active part againſt the king. He afterwards repented of his conduct, and was expelled by the prevailing party.

From that period he lived privately, entertaining himſelf with juſtice buſineſs, books, and the offices of economy, which a numerous iſſue rendered neceſſary.

He wrote ſeveral works, one of which, "The Hiſtory of the Life of the "Lord Edward North, the firſt Baron of the Family," is commended by lord Orford as being ſenſibly written, and in a very good ſtyle*. His other productions were, "Obſervations and Advices economical;"—"Paſſages relating to the "Long Parliament," with a preface, in which he apologiſed for, or rather recanted, his former errors; and a book of religious eſſays.

From the extreme longevity of his father, who expired the 16th of January, 1666, at the age of eighty-five, lord North did not ſucceed to the family title till he was himſelf advanced in years. He died the 24th of June, 1677, and was buried at Carthlage, otherwiſe Kirtling, in Cambridgeſhire.

* Royal and Noble Authors, article Dudley, Lord North (2d). Lord Orford, however, differs with Lord North as to the merits of his anceſtor.



E. Hardwicke sc

STEARNE ARCHBISHOP of YORK

Published 1 May 1822 by E. Jun.r Hardwicke 35 Pall Mall

RICHARD STERNE, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

THIS worthy prelate, no leſs celebrated for his learning than loyalty, was born in Nottinghamſhire, about the year 1596. He received his education at Cambridge, where he was fellow of Corpus Chriſti; and, in the reign of Charles I. maſter of Jeſus College in that univerſity, and chaplain to archbiſhop Laud.

When the king was reduced to great pecuniary diſtreſs, Sterne, with ſeveral other heads of houſes, was very inſtrumental in forwarding the meaſure of ſending the univerſity plate to be coined for his majeſty's uſe.

Cromwell was ſo highly incenſed at this effort of honeſt zeal, that he ſeized Sterne, and two more maſters of colleges (Dr. Beale, maſter of John's, and Dr. Martin, maſter of Queen's), whom he carried in triumph to London. They were ſhewn at Bartholomew Fair, and at Temple Bar, in order to give the people an opportunity of ſtoning them; but that not ſucceeding, it was judged expedient to confine them in the Tower.

After remaining in this place nineteen weeks, Sterne was impriſoned thirty weeks in lord Petre's houſe. He was afterwards ſent on board a ſhip at Wapping, and, with near threeſcore gentlemen, put under the hatches, all inlets for air being ſtopped, with the obvious intent of ſtifling the priſoners. The ſpace did not admit of their ſtanding upright, and they had no accommodation but the bare boards. It is even ſaid that a project was entertained of ſelling them for ſlaves to the Algerines.

After three years impriſonment, Sterne was releaſed, and had the conſolation to attend his worthy patron, Laud, for a ſhort time before his execution, and of performing for him the laſt offices on the ſcaffold.

His oppreſſors had completely plundered him of every part of his property; they did not even ſpare the poultry in his yard, and robbed an unborn infant of the linen in which it ſhould have been wrapped.

He lived in penury, which he ſuſtained with great fortitude, and total obſcurity,

ſcurity, till the reſtoration, when he reſumed his maſterſhip of Jeſus College, which he held till he was made biſhop of Carliſle, and afterwards archbiſhop of York.

He is the reputed author of that ineſtimable treatiſe "The Whole Duty of "Man;" beſides which he compiled a ſyſtem of logic, wrote a comment on the 103d pſalm, and aſſiſted in the Polyglot.

It is to be recorded as an honourable inſtance of charitable munificence, that he gave 1850l. towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral.

He died the 18th of June, 1683.